

The Rutland Herald.

"LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER ONE AND INSEPARABLE."—JEFFERSON.

VOLUME XII.

The Rutland Herald.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, AT RUTLAND, Vt., BY

WILLIAM FAY.

POETRY.

Book of New-York.

TRAVEL.

If these world-wide winds will blow,
A gale that can never sleep—
Wouldst thou leavest thy glassy depths,
And smile where erst thou couldst but weep?
Go where the silver vapors rise,
Who weeps lonely through the gloom,
And thou art a sun of gladness to me,
As the wealth of every morn.
I have seen the lone, the wild, the dream—
More, however, like dimness yet dark,
Like passion'd dream, like sombre steaming,
Sister in midnight's trembling eve—
Go, where the eyes of weeping kindles,
Go, where the soul is laid low,
And thou shall have a sun of morn,
Which can hardly ever increase.

cast herself resignedly upon the bosom of this compassionate Jesus; her last faint accents whispered of the Cross, and of that land where tears and farewells are unknown.

Shall we see one dying so young, and with so many objects to attract her to life, and not be reminded of the hastening hour when we must follow her? Shall the admiring, that tenderness speaks from her grave, be lightly regarded? Shall the seraphim look in which she died be soon forgotten? Shall the religion, displaying the sight of her regeneration and triumphant hopes, continue to be a stranger to those hearts? If any so frailling could not durst without the light of a Saviour's love, how shall we in our state of decay, shrink from that King of Heaven? Ah! there is only one being that can sustain us in that last hour of lonely exile that can comfort us in this extremity of nature, a refuge for the soul. This soul has long been near us, waiting to be granted; he has tarried without ceasing for permission to come whence, till his locks were wet with the drops of the night. Happy he who adorns this Fairies to us immortal death, until their looks down and low, in cause that mortal body for the spirit will have given to "the wings of the dove, that may fly away and be at rest."

From the *Rochester Daily Times.*
TRAINING AMONG THE STUDENTS OF
BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The following capital account of the manner the Collegians "show'd up" May "united" at Brunswick, has been furnished us by a friend. The scene must have been truly laughable. It equalled no doubt the New York "Feastivities." The "script" alluded to in the first paragraph is "not slow."

"We have had come glorious scenes here since I wrote you last—some most brilliant, glorious and endurable—remastered scenes. To take them up in chronological order, the night preceding Fast was commemorated in a style worthy of the Sophomore class and of Bowdoin. It would have done your soul good to have been here. You know it has always been the custom to have some kind of a celebration on that night, and there has ever been contention between the government and the students about it. Last Fast night, the way we rowed it into the government wasn't slow. A pair full of combustibles was set on fire and hung down from the top of the College by a wire so as to blaze directly off against Prof. P.'s window. The scuttles were then fastened, and there it blazed away sending up plumes of flame and black smoke against the Professor's window. It was full of tar, powder, spirits of turpentine, &c., so that it was not in water to put it out. Two tar barrels were burned, one before and one behind the college, and in the midst of all this fire, the walls of Maine Hall were blown up by powder! I mean there was an attempt to blow them up; though with only partial success. But the explosion was sublime, and the wall fell next day. Such a night Bowdoin never saw. The government were put down, the students were gloriously triumphant. I wish I had time to tell you the history of the whole matter—how follows at dead of night stole two tar barrels from the river's bank, hid them in the woods till the time of need arrived, and then at the risk of being discovered, brought them to the college and applied the torch. But I have a more glorious tale to tell you, the story of a more brilliant exploit—an exploit which has raised the fame of Bowdoin to the stars, and shock Brunswick to the centre. Let me mend my pen and get breath.

You must know that in accordance with a law lately passed by a miserable j—a legislature, the students were obliged to train. So every student in college was warned. We next met and passed a vote to make the affair a farce. Last Tuesday was the day appointed, and I wish the legislature, and in fact the whole world could have seen the display. The medical students were warned also. Bells were rung, ingenuity was taxed to invent and make the most ridiculous costumes. In some places were at work a week to prepare themselves. Monday night a flag flew yards long with HELLUM printed on it to represent, was suspended above the vase of the Meeting-hall. Each an exploit was almost unheard of, and caused great excitement in town. Some fellows must have ascended at the tower and some of the meeting-hall by means of the lightning rod, bearing with him a long pole with his flag, and in the darkness of the night fastened this pole to the spire. I trembled to think of it. And there it floated proudly to the morning breeze, shaded and wondrous at the whole town, not giving them some faint idea of what was to follow. A flag was also at the same time hung on the spire of the Chapel, and one also on the College.

The ship in which he had traversed the ocean—where she had seen the wonders of God displayed in the deep—had returned from its long absence; the green hills of her waste land now meeting the horizon; another day, and she would tread that her loved shore. Many were gathered there in whom she was fondly called, and who saluted to encounter her with a sister's evening lover she had renounced the pledge in which they parted; and often beguiled their lonely hours with the graphic touches of her pen; they now waited to call her in their arms, and held around the bosom that brought the ship so safely to her anchor.

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They saw the distant land, and caught first the one they most loved! Alas! the pale sun was there but the spirit that gave it light and animation had fled! Swiftly the tokens of irreparable departure hurried in the sweet composure of her face; the cheek softly tinged with the dressings of her rest. They had come to greet her, to bid her speak, and welcome her home; but the only office that now remained, was to resign to the earth this beautiful ruler, with breaking hearts, they drew her grave on the banks of that stream where she strolled in her childhood, and where long the melancholy waves will murmur the name of her name.

What scale is now that she so wilfully surveyed the scenes which had attributed to other shores—that she wandered among the hills of disease, and gazed on the bright Isles of the Seven Seas—that she lifted her eyes to the western land of the Sun, and walked in the deep solitudes of the Cellularia at Rome—that she longed to meet her master from the mere, and drew up in steep columns of clouds that she gazed through the gay salmons of Persian purple, fingered along the banks of the Nile—met the corse of the pyramids of mummified Egypt, and made her pilgrimage to the desolate city of Dara!—that she sat in the garden where persecuted Jews resigned their to the bitterness of its cup; amidst mount where the innocent suffered, that the guilty might live—and by that tomb which once repudiated the Hope of the world.

Alas! these stilled her. As these moments of a dying Saviour's affection, and of his triumph over death, were themes upon which her latest and fondest thoughts dwelt; she knew at length that her hour had come; but her confidence in the faithfulness of this Redeemer made her a stranger to despair; she felt that she was passing beyond the aspidines of mortal friends and affection, but she

RUTLAND, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1826.

NUMBER 22.

He would regret should similar success attend the arms of the Texans. He trusted they would yet conquer their independence against the numerous of Santa Anna. In that event, there would no man in the country who would vote more cheerfully to recognize it than himself. Until that time should arrive, he most venture to act upon the firmly established principles which had been our guide for nearly half a century.

Mr. B. believed that no President of the United States had ever been more strongly convinced of the necessity of maintaining this principle than General Jackson. His whole audience powers, Foreign Governments, had made this president—Would he require justice from all, he treats all with justice. In his speech yesterday at 4 o'clock, mentioned in the present session, he informed Congress that instructions had been given to the U. S. District Attorneys to prosecute all persons who might attempt to violate our neutrality in the event between Mexico and Texas. He also stated that he had accepted the Government of Mexico, that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties. He thus declared to the world not only that we had determined to be neutral between the parties but that our neutrality must be respected by both.—This affords abundant evidence of his disposition in this to interfere with the internal concerns of other nations, nor to submit to any violation of the law of nations by them. Mr. B. entertained but a doubt that this line of conduct which he had marked out for himself in the beginning, he would pursue until the end, so far as the Executive Government was concerned.

It was obviously necessary to concentrate a strong military force on the confines of Texas, not only to enforce our neutrality, but to protect the lives and property of our fellow-citizens. This had been done; but the commanding General had been strictly prohibited from acting excepting the defense of the frontier. These memorials asked Congress to recognize the independence of Texas, and at such time, and in such manner as may be deemed proper, to interpose to terminate the conflict which now rages in that country.

In some remarks which he had submitted to the Senate a few days since, and which, like all other proceedings in this body, had been much misrepresented abroad, he had indulged the feelings of a man and an American citizen. What he then had uttered were the sentiments of his heart in relation to the existing struggle in Texas. But when he was called upon as a Senator to recognise the independence of that country, he thought it prudent to refer back to the conduct of our ancestors, when placed in similar circumstances, and to derive lessons of wisdom from their example. If there was any one principle of our public policy which had been well settled—one which had been acted upon by every Administration, and which had met the approbation not only of this country, but of every civilized Government with which we have intercourse—it was, that we should never interfere in the domestic concerns of other nations. Recognising in the people of every nation the absolute right to adopt such form of government as they thought proper, we have always preserved the strictest neutrality between the parties in every country whilst engaged in civil war. We have left all nations perfectly free, so far as we are concerned, to establish, to maintain, or to change their forms of government, according to their own sovereign will and pleasure.

Such a force is absolutely necessary to preserve inviolate our treaty with Mexico. Under it, we are bound to maintain peace among the Indian nations along the frontier of the two countries, and to restrain the Indians within our territory by force, if that should become necessary, from making war upon Mexico. This obligation is reciprocal, and binds both parties. If the Indians from Texas should be let slip upon our frontier; if they, or Santa Anna, or any other Power, should attempt to invade our territory, then every American would say, repel force by force, and return blow for blow. Our cause and our quarrel would then be just.

But let us not, by departing from our settled policy, give rise to the suspicion that we have got up this war for the purpose of wresting Texas from those to whom, under the faith of treaties, it justly belongs. Since the treaty with Spain of 1819, there can no longer be any doubt but that this province is a part of Mexico. He was sorry for it; but such was the undoubtable fact. Let us then follow the course which we must pursue, under similar circumstances, in all other cases.

Mr. B. said his blood boiled whilst contemplating the cruelties and barbarities which are said to have been committed by the Mexicans in this contest. The heart sickens and revolts at such a spectacle. But, as an American Senator, he could give the Texans nothing except his prayers and his good wishes. Mr. B. concluded with presenting the petitions to which had referred.

Mr. SHEPLEY hoped the Senate would not agree to print the memorials. He protested against giving the countenance or publicity to these petitions, which call upon the Government to intercede between Mexico and Texas, and thus to destroy that neutrality which it is the policy of the United States to preserve. He would not consent to give any sanction to the opinions of these petitioners that our neutrality ought to be compromised. The petitions had been presented, and read, and discussed, and had then passed through all the customary process; and nothing more was necessary, unless it was desirous to influence public opinion against the Mexicans. He would not be instrumental in propagating such sentiments because they were perfectly erroneous. Expression had taken from gentlemen in the Senate, which, perhaps, it would have been better had they been better considered. He did not understand, by the language of this letter which had been read, that Santa Anna gave it to be understood that he intended to come to Washington in the attitude of an aggressor; but if we are the aggressors in the first instance, that he would then pursue the troops to Washington.—There had been a disposition manifested, and he was sorry to see it so prevalent, to mix up the Government of the United States in this controversy between Mexico and Texas, and thus to destroy that neutrality which it is the policy of the United States to preserve. He would not consent to give any sanction to the opinions of these petitioners that our neutrality ought to be compromised. The petitions had been presented, and read, and discussed, and had then passed through all the customary process; and nothing more was necessary, unless it was desirous to influence public opinion against the Mexicans. He would not be instrumental in propagating such sentiments because they were perfectly erroneous.

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